THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVIII., No. 861. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO JUNR., Mr. GEORGE TYSON, and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

36ja 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

36ja 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YUK's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the Style and Firm of

CLAUSEN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

J. J. CLAUSEN.

Office, Honan Road, next door to Messrs. Ed. Fierz & Co.

2fe 1911 永隆洋行 *Yung-loong.*

NOTICE.—The connection of Messrs. SAMUEL GILFILLAN, WILLIAM ADAMSON, HENRY WILLIAM WOOD and PATRICK WILLIAM ARCHINCLOSS with our business terminated by common consent on 31st October last, and they have ceased to act as Managers for us.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

2fe 1910 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSS is this day admitted a partner in our firm here, and in that of SHAW BURKET & Co., Hankow, which firms now consist of CHARLES SHAW, THOMAS KENWORTHY SHAW, JAMES CULL and ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSS.

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.

2fe 1908 Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM RICE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.

30ma 1900 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN GEORGE DUNN in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.

tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. VAN REESEMA in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. THEODOR PAONST has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. BEHN and Mr. J. F. CORDES are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES and of Mr. JUSTUS WM. HY. ESCHERICH in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.

30ma 1914

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.

ja27—67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Ten Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 616 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PAONST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shangha 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.

7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLTZAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.

FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.

tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

tf 1115 Shanghai, 15th Oct., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, *5th January* 1867, will be published the first number of the

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,

AND

LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN,

to be continued weekly.—Subscription Tls. 12 per annum; *payable in advance.*

THE GAZETTE will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French, and Prussian Consular and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a *Summary* of the Events of the Week, &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion, and must be sent to the Office not later than 10 A.M. on the day of publication.

Communications for the Editor to be addressed care of *Shanghai Recorder* Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that Office.

31ja 1035 Shanghai, 15th Dec., 1866.

To Chemists, Druggists, and others.

TO be disposed of, the entire Stock in Trade, of a superior furnished Dispensary, comprising a large assortment of first rate Medicines, Chemicals, Furnitures, &c. For further particulars, apply to—

DR. E. MASSAIS.
or JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund—Shanghai.

A vendre pour cause de liquidation.

UNE Pharmacie avec un grand Stock de Médicaments et produits Chimiques de toutes espèces, un beau mobilier et un materiel très complet.

Pour renseignements, s'adresser à Mons. le Docteur E. MASSAIS, ou à

JULIUS BERNARD.
French Bund

tf 1704 Shanghai le 15 Decembre 1866.

FRENCH DISPENSARY IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL Persons having claims against the above establishment are requested to forward them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the concern are required to make prompt payment to

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidator.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE EN LIQUIDATION.

TOUTES personnes ayant des reclamations a faire contre le surdit établi sement et toutes celles devant au même, sont invitées à s'adresser au soussigné, sans retard.

JULIUS BERNARD,
Liquidateur.

tf 1709 Shanghai le 22 Decembre 1866.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON-RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ja-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND THIRSTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG LIST.

FOR

1867.

THE Hong List for January 1 1867,—with Street Plan, is now ready.

Apply at *North-China Herald Office.*

Shanghai, January 14th, 1867.

MAIL CARD.

FOR 1867.

THE Mail Card giving the proposed Movements of the steamers of the P. & O. Company and of the Messageries Imperiales Co., for 1867, is now ready price Tls. 0.50.

Apply to office of the *North-China Herald.*

Shanghai, 5th Jan., 1867.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai May, 1863.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KAUFFMANN, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England...(tel.).	Dec. 14	Hankow,.....	Jan. 22
Hongkong,.....	Jan. 17	Nagasaki,.....	„ 21
Tientsin,.....	Dec. 17	Yokohama,.....	„ 21

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Sep. 27 }	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,.....	„ 29 }	Nov. 12th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Jan. 11th, 1867.

Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.
Jan.—Nom.—Tls.	Nom.—Tls.	Tls.
19,—570.....	460 a 463.....	460 a 465
21,—555.....	455.....	454.....
22,—555.....	455.....	455.....
23,—565 a 570.....	455.....	455.....
24,—565.....	455.....	455.....
25,—565.....	450.....	450.....

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″	°
Jan. 19	L.W.	7.34	11.03	S.W.	2	o	30.25	32
„ 19	H.W.	11.42	20.03	W.S.W.	2	b	30.29	41
„ 20	L.W.	8.02	11.04	W.S.W.	3	b	30.12	40
„ 20	H.W.	0.57	21.03	S.W.	2	o	30.03	48
„ 21	L.W.	9.38	11.04	S.S.W.	3	b	30.12	52
„ 21	H.W.	1.43	21.11	S.S.W.	3	b	30.09	54
„ 22	L.W.	10.16	12.02	E.N.E.	5	f	30.29	48
„ 22	H.W.	2.14	23.02	E.N.E.	5	m	30.24	49
„ 23	L.W.	11.04	11.08	E.N.E.	5	o	30.26	47
„ 23	H.W.	2.52	21.10	East	5	o	30.19	48
„ 24	L.W.	11.42	12.00	N.E.	5	r	30.14	46
„ 24	H.W.	3.45	22.08	N.E.	7	r	30.12	41
„ 25	L.W.	0.14	12.08	N.N.W.	7	r	30.14	43
„ 25	H.W.	4.12	21.03	N.N.W.	5	r	30.16	42

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (haze); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 18th inst., Mrs. ALEXANDER MICHIE of a son.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—"Express" (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

DEPARTED.—"Malacca" (Br. str.), for Hongkong; "Prince Kung" (Br. str.) for Foochow; "Siloam" (Br. ship), for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per ship "Silver Eagle," from London,—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, Rev. Mr. Bryson. Per barque "Hong-ho," from Foochow,—Mr. J. Hyde. Per Steamer "Alphée" from Yokohama—Messrs. D. E. Robertson, Le Roy, Ohron, Louis, and 41 Officers Marines. For Marseilles—Messrs. Baron, Aratz, Prince Borghese, Dupouey, Vévé Marius, and Hrs. Brunet. Per S. S. "Malacca" from Yokohama, Messrs. Yule, Davis, Steadman, Downie, and Lord.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 9th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 10th Dec., due in Hongkong on the 24th Jan., and here on the 30th.—It arrived last year on the 31st Jan., per *Ganges*.

THE French Mail of Dec. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Jan., and here on the 5th of Feb. It arrived last year on the 7th of Feb., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais.*"

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867.

ANY one who has seen a Chinese map of the world can appreciate the bewilderment of the native mind as to the route, destination and adventures of the various mail steamers which ply between China and the outer world. A large dash in the middle of the picture represents the Flowery Land,—the configuration of which it does somewhat resemble,—and a cloudy scroll surrounding this Central Kingdom, the Celestial notion of the remaining world. In fact, to the large majority of Chinamen, everything beyond their own boundaries is a haze, in which ships starting for a foreign country are hopelessly lost. A mud-bank situated somewhere amid the gloom is their destination; the gladdening its wretched inhabitants by the products of the Flowery Land, the object of the voyage. And only when the dangers attendant on the expedition have been successfully surmounted, and the ship has again dropped anchor in a Celestial port, does she emerge from the darkness in which everything "outside" is wrapped. To residents at the open ports, however, the mere force of habit has deprived the English and French mails of much of the mystery which at first surrounded them. Without at all clearly understanding from what distance or what point of the compass they come, they have begun to look on the arrival of European steamers as a matter of course, and to realize in a certain degree the existence of two distinct mud-banks, whose inhabitants are glad to pay for Chinese silk whatever sum the producer may choose to ask. But scarcely have those countries begun to assume a definite shape amid the chaos in which Italy, Spain, and Germany are lost, than a new effort of imagination is called for. The name of America is familiar enough; but its position in the cloudy scroll is very undefined. Whether the *Colorado* will come from the same quarter as the steamers of the P. & O., and Messageries Imperiales, or from a totally opposite direction, is a problem deeper than the era of Prester John. They know she will come from "America side," and there their conception ends. We doubt whether even the Taotai could speak very confidently of her route; or whether he has troubled himself to realize very clearly the fact of her approaching arrival. May practical results of the kind which appeal most strongly to the Chinese mind, soon attract a more lively attention to the new enterprise.

The long talked of steam line between China and America is, then, at length an established fact. The first vessel of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company is actually on her way across the Ocean, and is advertised to start again three weeks hence on her return voyage to San Francisco. For nearly twenty years, the project of connecting the two continents has been discussed; but something has, till lately, always occurred to delay realisation of the project. We trust now that it has been carried out, results commensurate with the expectations that have been formed, may ensue. The Company do not, we believe, anticipate immediate profit. They rely that, as experience has always shown to be the case, traffic will grow with the facilities offered for transport. The cargoes of the few sailing ships which now find employment on the line, would fill a small corner in vessels of 4,000 tons burthen. Nor will the silk rescued from the P. & O., go far to meet the deficiency. But the introduction of steam, whether on land or water, invariably increases the demand which it supplies; and trade, of what nature it would perhaps be hard to define, is expected with confidence to arise with increased facilities for intercourse. Apart however, from the commercial advantages looked for, passenger traffic is expected to yield no inconsiderable revenue. Americans will cease to patronise a route which compels them to circumnavigate three quarters of the globe, now they can reach home in three weeks shorter time. And many Europeans, to whom expedition is not of vital importance, will elect to travel by the new route instead of again encountering the hackneyed journey via Galle and Suez.

A MORE hopelessly confused dispute than that between Messrs. Adamson & Co. and Wong Kin-kee, seldom has to be unravelled. It affords, however, a fair sample of the complications likely to arise, when business between foreigners and Chinese is conducted on the basis of "friendly feeling" alluded to by the plaintiff; and mutual understanding, instead of documentary proof, is relied on to bring about a satisfactory settlement. In order to fully understand the case, it is necessary to go back to the action lately brought by Messrs. Adamson & Co., against Kin-kee in the Mixed Court, for the recovery of Tls. 30,000 advanced to get him out of gaol, when imprisoned for debt by Messrs. Dent & Co. Judgment was then given against him, as entries in Messrs. Adamson's books attested the advance, and he had continued to pay interest on it up to the present time. Kin-kee, however, repudiates the debt, affirming that they merely paid Dent and Co., with money handed to them by his friends for that express purpose; that that transaction therefore is at an end, and that the entry against him in the books of the firm had a totally different origin. Not only is he not indebted to them in the amount stated, but they owe him Tls. 35,000 on grounds which a whole history is necessary to explain. The case, therefore, stands thus. Messrs. Adamson & Co. allege that Kin-kee owes them Tls. 30,000, which they advanced to get him out of gaol; but which Kin-kee asserts have been paid. And he in his turn avers that they owe him Tls. 35,000, part of which they deny having received, and to part of which they deny his claim. To explain away the debt, and to recover the sum which he claims, was the double object of the present action.

For the origin of the dispute, we have to go back to 1862, when the rebels were roaming through Anhwey, and Kin-kee was sent to purchase Fy-chow teas, on behalf of his foreign patrons. A portion of the teas collected fell into rebel possession, a portion came to grief on their way down country, and a loss of Tls. 39,800, resulted from the transaction. Kin-kee's story now is that Messrs. Adamson and Co. were disinclined to advise their partners of the loss and engaged him to procure them funds to cover the deficit. He was only able personally to advance Tls. 9,800 but negociated a loan for them of the remaining Tls. 30,000, of which he undertook the responsibility on the understanding that he was to have an opportunity of re-paying himself out of future transactions with which the firm would entrust him. The loss, therefore, was entered as a loan to Kinkee, and he has continued for several years to pay interest on it as though it were a bonâ fide transaction. His refusal to continue doing so was the cause of the action in the Mixed Court; and the loss of that action prompted him to bring a counter claim for the recovery of the Tls. 9,800 advanced in 1862, of a subsequent loan of Tls. 9,100 made by him in 1864, and of the interest paid by him during four years on the fictitious loan of Tls. 30,000 of which we have—from Kin-kee's point of view—explained the origin. Messrs. Adamson's answer, we believe, is very brief; they deny the whole statement; deny that they ever received the sum paid for Kin-kee's release, and deny that he ever made the advances alleged. They further produce an acquittance, signed by Kin-kee, of all outstanding claims which might have existed between them on the score of tea transactions, and an acknowledgment of the debt which he now repudiates. Their books, too, are innocent of any entry referring to such transactions. On Kin-kee, of course, fell the onus of proving his statement. He failed to do so, and a non-suit was the result.

Summary of the Week.

THE long talked of race between the Pilot boats *Geo. F. Seward, Syren,* and *Golden Gate* has resulted in favour of the former by six minutes, in forty-four hours. The three boats started from the *Ngapuhi* at 1.33 P.M. on Saturday, and the winner passed it on her return at 9.20 A.M. on Monday. A challenge from the *Syren* to renew the trial for the same or higher stakes has been refused by the *G. F. Seward.*

The Municipal Council have completed a contract with Mr. Batchelder for cleansing, and repairing the bridges over, the Yang-king-pang creek, at a cost of Tls. 9,000; of which sum the Taotai contributes Tls. 4,000.

A match at bowls between the Shanghai Bowling Club and the Union Club, has resulted in the former winning by five games to three, and 237 points. Eight games were played, two games on each alley in each Club. The Union men won three of the four played on their alleys, but the Shanghai men won all on their own boards—and accordingly the match. Five members played on each side.

Our Ningpo correspondent bewails the loss of even the wild fowl and geese, on which the residents have lately depended for occupation. They have disappeared with the warmer weather, and dullness reigns supreme. A large quantity of ice however was gathered while the frost lasted.

At a meeting of HANKOW Land Renters, the Municipal accounts, for the past year, showing an income of Tls. 6,898 and an expenditure of Tls. 6,881, were produced. Our experience in Shanghai is so opposed to this result, that it is quite refreshing to peruse the items of receipt and expenditure which have resulted in a balance to the good of Tls. 17. How the Police and roads can be maintained for Tls. 2,437, and how a loan of Tls. 4,000 can be paid off out of an income of Tls. 6,898 are interesting objects of study, which we commend to the consideration of our own Council. And what is still more extraordinary, these results have been attained in face of a collection, on account of Wharfage Dues, Tls. 1,100 below the estimate. The budget agreed to for the ensuing year, contemplates an expenditure of Taels 3,947 out of an income of Tls. 4,100. Several native banks appear to be in difficulties. One large establishment, in particular, has been obliged to appeal to the forbearance of foreigners holding its bills to give it time to meet them. One small bank has suspended. Loans to the native authorities, the locking up of funds in salt, and depreciation in value of goods advanced on, are assigned as reasons for the embarrassment.

Our Foochow correspondent mentions a report that the Chinese steamer *Guerilla* has got ashore on a rock in Formosa Channel and broken her back. The man who shot Captain Dickey in the course of the quarrel to which we alluded a few days ago, about a game of bowls, has not yet been arrested—a fact which appears to require explanation.

Another French sailor has been murdered at YOKOHAMA—while drunk apparently, and unbearably annoying. Several men have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned, but the provocation appears to have been so great that a light punishment will fully meet the ends of justice. A very successful race meeting has been held, extending over two days. The foreign ministers have decided to accept an invitation by the Tycoon to visit Osaka, whither they are likely to proceed early in February. The object of the visit is the settlement of details relative to the opening of Hiogo, to which the new Tycoon is believed to be very favourable. Chosiu is said to have asked a heavy indemnity for the expenses of the war, and to have marched a large force in the Kokura territory, with the avowed intention of taking possession unless his demand be complied with. The anomalous position of Chinese residents in the foreign settlement is attracting attention. They appear to enjoy complete immunity in the absence of any treaty, or official having authority over them. We commend our own Mixed Court system to the attention of the Foreign residents. Several French officers have arrived, under engagement to drill the troops of the Tycoon, who are also to be dressed on the European model, and look supremely ridiculous in their new clothes.

BELLS.

WHILE expressing unmeasured scorn for the antediluvian notions and conservative spirit of the Chinese, we are apt to overlook the fact that we have ourselves only gradually reached our present pitch of enlightenment, and have steadily opposed nearly all scientific inventions when first discovered. Little more than two hundred years ago, Galileo was tortured into denying the theory of the earth's motion; and although Blasco de Gavay demonstrated the power of steam in 1543, by propelling a boat at Barcelona by means of "a large kettle of boiling water," it was not till 1804 that Trevothick first utilised it as a means of railway locomotion. Not till seventeen years after this success, even, were passengor carriages introduced; and even then railway trains were long shunned as pregnant with danger, and drivers of stage coaches consoled themselves with the reflection that people could never be induced to patronise them. The application of steam to manufactures was violently resisted by the manufacturing classes; and the English Admiralty, to the present day, is accused of systematically repelling every improvement laid before it. Thus the majority of people are now more enlightened, and the adoption of electricity as a motive power and the discovery of some means of aerial navigation, are looked for with hopeful confidence. A publication issued six years ago, entitled the *Times* of 1961, contemplated a visit by the Prime minister to Peking in a balloon, and of the reigning Prince to New Zealand by railway through the centre of the earth—and their return the same evening,—as matters of fact.

Still, with all our intelligence and rondy appreciation of any scientific inventions or adaptations brought forward, we are surprisingly slow in bringing them into general use. Take for example electric bells, which have been used now for several years in Europe and American. Why is it that, in a place like Shanghai, where, notwithstanding the prevailing impecuniosity a few taels more or less are certainly not much regarded, bells in nearly all new houses are hung on the old system. Bells, here, are a perpetual source of annoyance. Whether Chinese builders have a propensity for carrying wires at acute angles round impossible corners, whether the climate disagrees with their constitution, or whether habitual impatience be a prevailing characteristic of residents,—certain it is that half the bells in Shanghai will not ring at all, and that, of the other half, at least two thirds omit the feeblest possible sound in answer to the most vigorous appeal. Interminable delay at front doors in the case of landed men, unwelcome intrusion by others, loss retiring, and general irritation with servants who do not answer a bell which will not ring, are the results. By the electric bell, all these inconveniences are obviated. As the sound is produced by pressure on a button, there is no danger of breaking the wire by a too vigorous pull. And as a continuous peal responds to continued pressure, it is possible, by simply leaning a book against the button, to eventually reach the tympanum of even a sleeping Chinaman. No trouble, either, is involved in the enjoyment of so much luxury. A simple renewal of the acid once in six months, or even once a year, is all that is necessary to keep the system in working order. And yet people persist in hanging bells on the old principle, with the certainty of all the inconveniences we have pointed out ensuing within twelve months, while a new invention, proved to be free from any and all objection, waits adoption. There is no reason for fearing opposition on the part of the Feng-shui. They may object to electricity in the shape of telegraphs. But the bell itself is a safeguard against their interference in the present case. The dispersal of evil spirits has always been a property of bells, enjoyed by them in common with the power of calming storms, extinguishing fire, and various other virtues, to say nothing of that possessed by the great bell of St. Paul's—of turning all the beer in its neighborhood sour.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first like wedlock is: dost you know why, sir?
Because it is prodded o'er by it (sin).
My Second like some flanks of which we speak,
Because the notice it incites forth are weak.

I

"Oh, aint he got a nerve"
Was London's genius' cry:
And this points out a nerve,
Though it is all my eye.

II

"Killing no murder"—as it would appear:
For oft we see that this "may be shot here."

III

A sage, put in a cell, because he fomd
The world, just like the Elephant goes round.

IV

The chronicle of Israel's history saith
This was the brother of Mephibosheth.

V

He crawled about, devouring grass for tills:
And yet no one was a king, and not a grille.

THE SAILING MATCH.

The boats were anchored opposite the Harbor Master's Hulk, the *Syren* having the choice of position, the *Golden Gate* second place and the *Geo. F. Seward* third. At 1 h. 30 m. the starting gun fired and each vessel proceeded to weigh anchor for the start. The *Geo. F. Seward* got her anchor up first, and the *Golden Gate* and *Syren* got theirs up simultaneously. The *Geo. F. Seward* at once took the lead, closely followed by the *Syren* and *Golden Gate* who run for the first mile side by side, and quite close together. A large crowd of people were collected on the wharves in Hongkew, and at Messrs. Farnham & Co.'s, the builders of the *Seward*, who cheered the boats as they passed. The *Seward* kept her lead and the three passed the Red Buoy at Woosung in this order and time:—the *Seward* at 3h.58m; the *Syren* 4 h. 4 m. 45 sec.; the *Golden Gate* 4 h. 10 m. 45 sec., there being about a mile between each boat. The *Seward* kept the lead, and at 3h.33m passed the Beacon; and at 8h. 0m. the Lightship, the *Golden Gate* being about a mile ahead of the *Syren*, the *Golden Gate* being still a short distance astern of the *Syren*. Soon after passing the Lightship, the *Geo. F. Seward* ran into a calm, which lasted about half an hour, during which time the *Syren* held her wind and passed some two to two and a half miles ahead of the *Geo. F. Seward*, well to windward. The *Golden Gate* here overtook her, when the *Geo. F. Seward* again got a light air; but it freshening, she soon led the *Golden Gate* and at 5 h. 23 m. on the morning of the 20th, rounded the Barren Islands neck and neck with the *Syren*, the *Golden Gate* being one and a half miles astern. Here the *Golden Gate* tacked to the westward, the *Geo. F. Seward* and the *Syren* standing on the northward tack, lying within two points of their course, and keeping well together until they neared the North Bank. The *Geo. F. Seward* here tacked to the North west, the *Syren* keeping her course across the Bank. During these manœuvres of the two contending boats, the *Golden Gate* gained, and got well ahead of both without being seen by either. At 10h 20m. on the evening of the 20th, the *Seward* and *Syren* passed the Lightship, the *Syren* heading the *Geo. F. Seward* by a length or two; at 11h.50m they passed the Beacon, and at 11h.17m. on the morning of the 21st passed the Red Buoy at Woosung; the *Syren* leading by about four lengths. Coming through the narrow junk channel the jib boom of the *Seward* stuck over the stern of the *Syren* and she had to slacken sail in order to avoid a foul and to keep the *Syren* as well as herself from running ashore. In

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

tween "middle ground" and half way point, the *Seward* passed the *Syren* and on coming to anchor below Collyer's Dock discovered the *Golden Gate* a short distance ahead, also at anchor. This was at 5 A.M. on the 21st. with no wind and a strong ebb tide. At 8 A.M. the *Seward* hove up anchor and passed the *Golden Gate* above the powder hulk, and at 9h.20m. the gun fire announced the race as won. Just as the gun fired, the *Gen. F. Seward's* jib-boom broke off close to the cap, but the goal was reached. Some six minutes later, the *Golden Gate* arrived at the starting point, the *Syren* not appearing until the afternoon. Throughout the race much skill was displayed by all those having the interests of the respective companies in charge.

THE ROWING CLUB.

At a meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club held at the Club, on Friday, the 18th instant, at which twenty members were present, personally or by proxy.

The Captain of the Club, Mr. R. W. LITTLE took the chair.

The Secretary's report for the past year with the balance sheet was laid before the meeting. The balance sheet showed a balance of taels 73 in favour of the Club, exclusive of taels 80 due by the Stout Testimonial Fund. A sum of taels 70, however, was due to the Recreation Fund for interest on their loan for the Upper Boat house. A balance of taels 500 is payable to Mr. Thorndike in March next for the new boat-house.

The report and accounts having been passed, the Chairman notified the resignation of the Committee. Mr. Fellows had left Shanghai, Mr. Whittall was absent, but Messrs. Dent and himself offered themselves for re-election.

A ballot for a Committee for 1867 was then held, and resulted in the election of Messrs. Dent, Geary, Groom, Little and Low.

Mr. Little was re-elected Captain for the ensuing year and Mr. Dent again undertook the onerous post of Secretary.

The difficulty in which the Club suddenly finds itself with regard to the old boat-house was discussed. On the erection of the new boat-house, the old one was sold to Yu-Chong, the ground landlord for taels 206; but no provision was made with him, nor promise to the Municipal Council that it should be removed. Yu-Chong has spent taels 100 on it in repairs, and suddenly the Municipal Council within the last few days had sent an order for its immediate removal. Yu-Chong looked to the Boat Club to compensate him for the taels 300 it had cost him, and the Boat Club who were his tenants on sufferance were obliged to do all in their power to assist Yu-Chong; so that this arbitrary act of the Council's seemed likely to cost the boat club some 300 taels, less what they could get for the old house as firewood.

After a long discussion, Mr. Arth. Hayes undertook to endeavour to obtain some terms from the Council.

A motion was proposed that the annual subscription should be reduced from fifteen to ten taels.

The Chairman shewed that the annual certain expenditure, which did not include Regatta expenses, was nearly 900 taels. There were 68 resident and 5 outport members, the latter paying Tls. 5 each per annum, this gave an income of 1045 Tls., and he did not think the subscription could be safely lowered.

An amendment to reduce the entrance fee from 15 to 10 Tls., keeping the subscription as before, was proposed and carried by a majority of 8 votes.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

19th January.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SHANGHAI, *versus*, BRAND MONRO & Co.

This was a claim for House Tax for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1866, on Houses Nos. 19 & 21, Szechuen Roads, in occupation of the Defendants, amounting in all to Tls. 45.

The usual debit notes were presented by the Municipal Foreign Tax Collector. Upon them due notice is given that "*this rate is to be paid* within FOURTEEN DAYS *agreeably with resolution No. 93, passed at the Meeting of the Council, held on the 13th December, 1865.*"

Mr. GEORGE ROGGERS, sworn.—I am Acting Foreign Tax Collector to the Municipal Council. On the 21st day of November, 1866, I presented at the Office of Messrs. Brand & Monro, debit notes, duplicates of which I now hand into Court. Payment has not yet been made. The reason given for withholding such is, that the *assessment is in excess of the actual rental.*

Mr. J. T. BRAND.—I am a partner in the firm of Brand Monro & Co. I declined paying taxes on an assessed rental of Tls. 4,600, whilst the actual rental is only Tls. 3,300. These are the grounds upon which I have refused. I informed the Secretary of the Council of the reason I declined paying those Taxes.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the Municipal Council, said.—Messrs. Brand Monro & Co. made application to the Council for a reduction in the assessment, I replied by letter that the Council had not the power delegated to them by the Land Renters to deviate or alter the assessments made under sanction or approval of the Land Renters in public meeting assembled.

THE COURT.—When did the last assessment take place?

Mr. JOHNSTON.—The last general assessment was made by a Committee appointed at the Land Renters' Meeting of the 8th Sept., 1862. Since then, the Municipal Council in 1865 were empowered by the Land Renters to revise the assessment schedule, in consequence of a certain depreciation in the value of House and Land Property. That the Council should in nowise be considered as placing an arbitrary assessment on property without their action being known to the owner, and with the view of ascertaining the general value of property, a copy of the following notice was sent to every Land Renter and occupant of foreign houses within the limits of the English and American settlements—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st Aug., 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you that the valuation, as on the other side, is at present placed upon your land and house property, and to request that you will be so good as to make any corrections in the assessment, for the guidance of the Council in estimating the value of your property.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Clerk to the Council.

Messrs. REID & Co.

Locality.	Estimated Value of Land. Per Mow.	Total Value.	Annual Rent of Building as Estimated by the Council.	Corrections by Proprietor or Occupant.
Messrs. Reid & Co's Hong, rear of Messrs. Fletcher Co's. No 19 & 21 Szechuen Road.....	.....	Tls. 7,600.	Tls. 4,200.	(Sd.) R. & Co.

If this Form is not returned within Ten days, the Council will conclude you agree to the former Estimate.

MR. JOHNSTON.—That note, which I now hand into Court, is the one returned by Messrs. Reid & Co., trustees or agents of the Fo-la-chi (Fletcher & Co.'s) property. It will be seen that these gentlemen valued the houses Messrs. Brand & Monro occupy at Tls. 4,200. A slight increase was made by the Council to assimilate the assessment of these houses, with that placed on houses of a similar description.

Mr. BRAND.—I would ask the Court if the Municipal Council assessed a house at Tls. 9,000 a year, and the actual rent paid was only Tls. 5,000 a year, could the Council compel the payment of the taxes on such an arbitrary assessment?

THE COURT.—The Municipal Council *do not assess* property themselves; that body collect taxes on an assessment or valuation of property made by the Land Renters, and there can be little doubt that the Council are bound to collect such taxes to the best of their ability. If Mr. Brand's property was over-assessed, he would have the right of appeal to the Land Renters at their next meeting, and that would be the time for him to claim the refunding of the amount of tax that may have been over-paid in his estimation on the assessed value made by the Land Renters, and the actual rental. But it must be understood that such a plea can never be urged for withholding prompt payment to the Council within the time specified on the tax paper.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—The Council fully recognise, the desirability of bringing the question of assessments prominently before the Land Renters at an early date; and in the last published finance report of 1866, the following will be found: "Doubtless a re-assessment of the entire settlement will be desirable next year."

Judgment for the Council with costs.

January 22nd,

Before Sir E. HORNBY.

WONG-KING-KEE *v.* ADAMSON & Co.

Mr. RENNIE, instructed by Mr. Cowie, appeared for Kinkee; and Mr. MYBURGH for Messrs. Adamson & Co.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. RENNIE asked leave to amend the petition on the ground of having, through a mistake, set down certain amounts in the particulars of demand as taels, instead of the value of those amounts in tens.

Mr. MYBURGH objected to the amendment. He was taken perfectly by surprise. He had all along imagined that a mutual loan had been made on specifically mentioned days. Now his friend stated that no loan had been made, and that he was prepared to show this. His friend should have applied for leave to amend before now. He had been aware of this altered state of things for some days it seems.

The CHIEF JUDGE.—Certainly he should. But what benefit can be derived from an adjournment?

Mr. MYBURGH.—I should be enabled to get up my client's case. Mr. Cowie, in a letter states these were loans in Shanghai taels, as such, and not quantities of tea. It appears also that, owing to the straitness of the times, Kinkee advanced only a portion of the loan, and yet we are now told there was no monetary loan.

Mr. RENNIE.—The only difference is that taels are stated and not tens. The value is the same.

Mr. MYBURGH.—I am only prepared to argue upon the case as stated to me—this monetary loan and the detention of the title deeds—this latter point, at all events we are anxious to have settled. The Mixed Court has given a decision in our favour and all benefit from it is suspended until this action is decided.

Mr. RENNIE.—I would submit that that we discuss the right to the title deeds, and for this purpose I consent to withdraw the money counts in the petition.

This course accordingly was agreed to.

Mr. RENNIE.—The only question now before the Court is whether the title deeds sued for by the plaintiff have been pledged by the plaintiff with the defendants as security for a loan of Tls. 30,000 or not. This is absolutely denied by the plaintiff, who alleges that although it is true that Tls. 45,000 were paid by the defendant to Messrs. Dent & Co., in January 1862 on his behalf, yet that this sum was paid by them partly out of funds in their hands belonging him, and that the remainder that was not in their hands was repaid to them a few days afterwards. I admit that the plaintiff has signed a document in which he acknowledges himself to be indebted to the defendant in the sum of Tls. 30,000 and in which he authorizes them to insure the title deeds in question as security for this sum, but the plaintiff is prepared to swear that the document relates to another matter and bears no relation to the alleged to have been made by the defendant in 1862.

WONG-KING-KEE.—I first became acquainted with Messrs. Adamson & Co., in November 1860. I then entered into an agreement with them. I deposited certain title deeds with them that they might be in safe keeping, as the rebels were coming. I did not then owe Messrs. Adamson & Co., anything. I did business with them after the agreement of 1860. At the time of my arrest I knew how our accounts with Messrs. Adamson & Co., stood. I did not owe them any money at that time. They owed me ten thousand dollars. They owed me Tls. 14,000.

To Mr. MYBURGH.—I was imprisoned by Messrs. Dent & Co., for Tls. 45,000. I did not ask Mr. Maclean to advance money for me. He did so of his own accord. He advanced Tls. 45,000. Messrs. Adamson & Co., at that time had Tls. 14,000 of mine. Mr. Maclean paid Tls. 12,000 out of that and he received besides on my account two bankers orders—one for Tls. 15,000 and the other for Tls. 5,000 and twenty thousand Carolus dollars. The orders were on the Manhoo Bank. I did not deposit the title deeds as security for this money.

MR. MYBURGH here said, we shall be able to show that we paid Tls. 27,000 of our own money and that he paid $ 29,000 and Tls. 5,000 of his money in our keeping.

Cross examination continued.—I have paid interest on a sum of Tls. 30,000 that was a loss on some tea transactions. I considered the transaction of the Tls. 45,000 all settled after the payment of the $20,000 and the Tls. 5,000. I remember signing this document but afterwards took it back to my house, I did not read it before signing. After I had signed it, I got it explained to me—I saw the Chinese version and signed simply to get an advance of Tls. 50,000 to buy tea, and it was necessary to insure the property. On the insurance I hoped to get a loan with which to purchase tea. Lee was present when I signed the Chinese copy. When I signed the Chinese document I did not know that I was thereby acknowledging a debt of Tls. 30,000 to Messrs. Adamson & Co. There was no foreign account of ten taels in 1862 Messrs. Adamson & Co., Compradore and tea-taster bought this tea. The tea was not mine. Mr. Maclean could not give a satisfactory account of this loss to his partners and so I gave the Tls. 9,000. [The announcement of this disinterested act appeared to afford considerable amusement.]—I had not any interest in the tea whatever. The tea was lost about two years after the agreement was entered into. Under the agreement I considered I had to bear a portion of the loss. When the tea was lost Mr. Maclean told me his Compradore could not pay for it, and as he could not give a satisfactory account of the matter to his partners at home I stood a portion of the loss. Mr. Maclean got the Tls. 30,000 elsewhere, and had a settled account from Messrs. Adamson and Co., about the time Mr. Maclean left. I have no copy of it. I did not owe them anything. There was a meeting between Mr. Maclean, Mr. Underwood and myself. There was nothing said at it about Tls. 30,000 paid to get me out of prison. Mr. Underwood spoke to me about the Tls. 30,000. This was about three years ago.

A document in English and another also in Chinese was put in. They were to the following effect.

That Kin-kee having deposited certain title deeds with Adamson & Co., to secure a loan or debt of 30,000 Taels they were authorized to insure the property on his account for 50,000 Taels, 20,000 Taels immediately and 30,000 when Kin-kee should give directions. And in case of loss by fire, Adamson and Co., were to be at liberty either to repay themselves out of the money received from the Insurance Company, the 30,000 Taels secured, or to employ the money in rebuilding the houses.

The Chinese deed was translated by the interpreter to the Court and both it and the English document were dated in January 1866. Both were signed by Kinkee and Adamson & Co.

THE CHIEF JUDGE handed it to the witness, who admitted having signed it, and that it stated certain property was held by Messrs. Adamson & Co. as a security for Tls. 30,000, and consequently he refused to sign it for a long time.

Cross-examination continued.—Subsequently I agreed to sign it, and did so in consequence of being promised Tls. 50,000.

A paper was put in stating that no claim existed on the Man Hoong bank for Tls. 15,000. Messrs. Adamson & Co. had misled a cheque for this amount on the bank, and the bank stated they had paid the money on a release being given.

Cross examination continued.—I did not pay the interest myself. The compradore borrowed some money from me to pay it. I have been frequently asked by Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bell for the interest. The compradore had some houses which he placed in my hands as security for the loan of this Tls. 30,000. I paid the the interest for the compradore. The compradore was liable to pay the amount to me. I have frequently applied jointly with the compradore to Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bell to reduce the interest on the Tls. 30,000. Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bell did not understand the matter clearly. I asked Mr. Jenkins to go and explain the matter to them. This was about a year ago. I signed that document (respecting the Insurance) this year. I wished Mr. Jenkins to explain that I did not owe the Tls. 30,000 but that it was a loss on some Tea. I was quite familiar with the contents of the paper I signed. I mean to say that Tls. 50,000 were to be applied to tea purchases, and the profits arising therefrom were to be applied to make up the loss of Tls. 30,000 incurred some years ago. My share of the profits and the compradore's share, was to be applied to this purpose. If there were no profits, the compradore was liable alone for the Tls. 30,000. It was thinking of this I hinted to Mr. Bell. I have applied to Mr. Bell respecting the Tls. 50,000—not I that is myself, but Messrs. Adamson & Co.'s compradore. I was at Hankow. I did apply to Mr. Bell myself who got angry and pushed me out of the room. This was in June.

The Chinese document above alluded to was now translated by Mr. Mowat and declared in the *past tense* that "as Kinkee owed Messrs. Adamson & Co. Tls. 30,000, they hold the title deeds as a security or set off."

Cross-examination continued.—I was to have a share in the transactions of Messrs. Adamson & Co., and carried on some jointly with them as late as 1864.

MAN HOONG.—I am a banker, I keep bankers books. I paid in Jan. 1862, Tls. 15,000, and Tls. 5,000 on account of another bank. The former cheque was given at six days' sight. It was paid by Mr. Maclean. The order for Tls. 15,000 was lost, but I paid the money. I paid an order for Tls. 15,000 on my own bank in April. The order was an open one, like an English bank note. On the order was no name but that of the bank. I paid it to Mr. Maclean in sycee—Kinkee paid me back the Tls. 15,000. There are running accounts between Kinkee and myself and so very likely Kinkee gave me no receipt. I brought Tls. 15,000 into Mr. Maclean's office about the end of March or the beginning of April 1865. I do not remember whether I paid the money after getting the receipt or not.

MR. UNDERWOOD.—I came out in April 1862 and became a partner in July. When I took charge I went into the books. I have no recollection of any particular conversation with Kin-kee with reference to Tls. 30,000, loss on tea. There was a heavy loss in 1862 on tea. I have no idea what it was. The books were not balanced. I was in the house before I became a partner.

Messrs. Adamson's books were now put in and showed several transactions in tea with Kin-kee.

Examination continued.—While I was in charge Kin-kee paid me interest on the Tls. 30000 [An entry was found in the name of Kin-kee having paid interest in July 1862.] This amount—viz., that in the books was actually paid. Kinkee paid one per cent per month. He complained of the high rate of interest, not of having to pay interest.

To Mr. MYBURGH.—Kinkee complained of the high rate of interest—he looked upon it as a squeeze. He admitted his debt of Tls. 30,000 to me. In fact I got Mr. Cowie to value the property pledged—that was in 1864 I should say. I have never until to-day heard of Kinkee having paid Tls. 10,000 on account of the Tls. 30,000, I have no reason to believe the Tls. 15,000 have ever been received by the firm. I called upon Kinkee and asked him to repay to me particular loss of Tls. 30,000 in Bell's presence about June 1865. I strongly advised that Kinkee be made, if possible, to repay the money as I did not think he was to be trusted.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

MR. MYBURGH.—I do not think the Court will hold it necessary for me to call any witnesses. The plaintiff's case is that the title deeds were not pledged by him as security. A document with the contents of which he has stated he was familiar is handed in by him and in this very document in his own language, signed by himself he declares the deeds to have been deposited as security for a loan of Tls. 30,000. The plaintiff says this loan or the balance of it was paid back a day or two after it was contracted, and that so the title deeds are wrongfully detained. The evidence though goes to show that no money in any way connected with this loan was paid by him. I would submit that the plaintiff has failed to establish his case, and I move for a non-suit.

THE CHIEF JUDGE.—It appears to me that the plaintiff in this case must either ask to be nonsuited, or a verdict must pass for the defendant.

What is it that the plaintiff undertakes to establish—one of two things, either that the title deeds which he claims from the defendants were simply deposited with them for safe custody, or that they were retained as a security for an advance to be made to him, which in fact never was made. In support of whichever of these allegations he bases his case upon, he produces a document which recites that these deeds were held by the defendants as a security for Tls. 30,000 which at the date of it was due and owing by him to the defendants, and this document containing this recital is signed by him. It is in English and it is also in Chinese. Then how does he explain this. First he says that at the time of his signing it he was not indebted to the defendants—but that he signed it because he was to get an advance of Tls. 50,000—in other words, he gave a security of Tls. 30,000 to secure an advance of Tls. 50,000. Then he says that the defendants considered he owed them Tls. 30,000—which, in fact, he says he did not do, although on behalf of the defendant's compradore, who owed them the money, he was in the habit of paying the interest on this sum. Then he admits that, in 1862, the defendants did advance him monies to get him released from prison. This advance he says he paid at the time. Accordingly having paid this advance, and not being indebted to the defendants in any other sum, he asks me to believe he signed a paper in which it is set forth that the deed was held as a security for a debt of Tls. 30,000, when in fact no debt existed, and no liability existed. If the plaintiff had admitted that in respect of the money he owed the defendants 30,000, then I might consider that the security had reference to this sum, but so far from admitting this, he claims the sum altogether. Now there is no doubt that at the time he was in prison at the suit of Messrs. Dent & Co., the defendants did come forward with their own monies and release him. The plaintiff, however, says he provided the monies, but on examination it turns out that if any money was re-paid by him, it was not until at least two or three months afterwards, and this payment is not in the least connected with the payment by the defendants to Dent & Co. It may have been a payment in respect of the debt, or it may have been a payment which simply passed through the hands of the defendants and not through their books to release a deposit of Carolus Dollars which about that time was retired by the plaintiff through the instrumentality of the defendants. How does the case stand then? The defendants have the plaintiff's own document signed by the plaintiff setting forth that the deeds are deposited with them in respect of an advance or debt of Tls. 30,000. The plaintiff declares that he was never indebted to them in such a sum, except in respect of an advance to Dent & Co., and he states he paid them back that advance; of such a re-payment there is no satisfactory evidence, and certainly none which can be held to over-ride his own admission under his own hand in 1866, that the deeds were held by the defendants as security for such an unpaid advance. He says he owed them nothing in tens, and the defendants say so also. How then can I say that he has made out even a prima facie case. He has failed to make out any case at all, and must be non-suited.

Before Sir E. HORNBY.

Jan. 23rd.

HUME, ALLAN AND WILSON, *v.* JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AS AGENTS FOR THE CANTON, AND HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, AND DENT & Co., AS AGENTS FOR THE UNION INSURANCE Co.

Mr. WHITE appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. LAWRANCE appeared for the defendants.

The defendants had been the managers of the old Shanghai Pilot Company of which the plaintiffs had been members as Pilots. The members used to pay their earnings into a common fund out of which they received Tls. 150 a month apiece, and twice every year any surplus there might be should have been divided among them in proportion to their earnings. This, however, was not done. When the plaintiffs left the Company certain amounts were paid to them in excess of the monthly stipend on account of this half-yearly division, and this action was brought to recover something more than these amounts so paid—an excess they believed they were entitled to.

The suit was commenced last year, but owing to the way in which the books had been kept, an adjournment was necessary, and Messrs. Cope, Cheshire and Co. were appointed accountants, who out of very indifferently kept accounts, produced a very clear statement. The details of the case are familiar to all interested. The Chief Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiffs under which Hume received Tls. 557, Allan Tls. 283, and Wilson Tls. 1025, subject to further proof of some Tls. 500 having been paid him by Capt. Burn on account of the Company.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT,

January 23rd.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

SMITH *v.* JOHNSTON.

The Plaintiff and Defendant appeared personally.

Mr. JOHNSTON had been summoned as Secretary to the Municipal Council. But the Court ruled that the Council could not be sued as a Body, as it comprised members of other nationalities besides Englishmen. Mr. Johnston accordingly agreed to accept personal responsibility in the matter.

Mr. SMITH.—In Sept.-last I hired out my horse and dog-cart to Mr. Oliver, Surveyor of Roads to the Municipal Council, for his duties on the Woosung Road at $ 5 a day—he to drive himself. On the 12th September, Mr. Oliver met with an accident and broke both the shafts, &c. He took the dog-cart away and replaced the broken shafts by new ones. He allowed me compensation for the delay, and assured me that the new shafts were made of proper materials and as good as the old ones. The first time the trap was used after the repairs were completed was by Mr. Alabaster. This gentleman was driving slowly along a smooth road when both shafts suddenly broke off short. The horse and dog-cart were both greatly injured. I can shew that the material of which the shafts were put in at Mr. Oliver's instance was worthless, and in short that the accident happened in consequence of the improper way in which the repairs had been executed.

Several witnesses were examined as to the state of the shafts and the injury done to the horse, who confirmed plaintiff's statement.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE.—Judgment must be given for the Plaintiff in this case for the full amount. The Defendant Johnston has accepted the position of Oliver's employer and I must take Oliver's act as his. It appears from the evidence that having met with an accident and broken the shafts of the dog cart the property of the plaintiff, he undertook to repair and make them as good as new. The first time the dog cart is used after the repairs have been executed the shafts break, and are found to be rotten. The defendant did not take any pains to see that the trap was properly mended, and I must consider that it was through his negligence the accident occurred which led to the damages claimed, and which I do not think excessive. Judgment for Plaintiff—$78 and costs $3.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

COUNCIL ROOM,
SHANGHAI, *14th January*, 1867.

At a MONTHLY MEETING *of the* COUNCIL *held at the* PUBLIC OFFICE, NO. 12, HONAN ROAD, SHANGHAI, ON MONDAY, *the* FOURTEENTH *day of* JANUARY, 1867, *pursuant to notice.*

Present.

FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON, Esquire, [*Chairman.*
JAMES COCK COUTTS, Esquire, *Vice-Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor PHONSE,
" " HAYES, Junr.
ALEX. JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

194.—The Secretary's Summons calling the Meeting was read.

195.—The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

196.—A REPORT from the FINANCE, RATE and APPEAL COMMITTEE was received, read and ordered to be entered upon the MINUTES.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE RATE, AND APPEAL COMMITTEE.

The Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee have the pleasure of presenting to you their report for the *past three months.*

Receipts.—Your Committee regret to notice that a falling off in the revenue continues, mainly in the items of Wharfage Dues, and Chinese House Tax.

There are certain points your Committee now lay before you for your consideration, and upon which they are anxious to obtain your decision, as to their future course of action.

The most important point regarding which your Committee solicit your advice and assistance, is one upon which rests the successful carrying on of Municipal administration for the present year, or its derangement, by the overthrow of the re-modelled financial scheme, which cost your Committee much time, labour and anxiety.

Your Committee, upon taking office in April last, amongst other items composing the revenue found one of Tls. 68,000 anticipated to be derived by the collection of *Wharfage Dues*, from Chinese and Foreigners; the retiring Council assuming that the levy could take effect from the commencement of the Municipal year—1st April. This course was found utterly impracticable for three reasons,—

1st.—*The tariff was but partially framed.*

2nd.—*There was no official machinery at command to commence working—and*

3rd.—*A period of nearly two months elapsed before the community had the details presented to them clearly.*

In consequence a loss was entailed on the estimated receipts for two months. The next difficulty that was found to exist, was the inability of your Council to levy a Wharfage Dues rate on Chinese goods passing through the Custom House in their own name. An agreement had to be effected with H. E. the Taotai, be paying $14,000 (fourteen thousand dollars) for the current year, in commutation of such collection, a commutation which experience has proved to be *wholly insufficient*; and your Committee saw at a glance a loss of over Tls. 10,000 (fifteen thousand) to the Municipality, by the Council being unable to enforce the collection direct from Chinese.

Your Committee's first duty, after seeing *the alarming decrease* in so important an item as Wharfage Dues, (forming more than one-fourth of the entire revenue of the year), was to reform the budget curtailing the expenditure as much as possible, compatibly with the efficiency of the Municipal service. Your Committee, in their measures of retrenchment, received cordial support from their colleagues of the Watch and Works Committees.

The Collection of Wharfage Dues has proceeded slowly, more from the difficulty usually attending the introduction of a new system,

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

than from any disposition on the part of the rate payers to withhold prompt payment. One point, attended with some difficulty, your Committee are anxious to place clearly before you, and to do this will necessitate a reference to the last Annual Municipal Report. The Land Renters sanctioned, the Consular Body confirmed, and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce approved, as the basis of collection of this tax, that Wharfage Dues "shall be levied on all "goods *as shown by the Custom House Returns to "have been transhipped by Foreigners and Chinese* "resident within the limits of the English and "American Settlements including Opium and "*goods transhipped*, but excluding re-exports "which had paid once. The object of this tax is "to embrace the WHOLE trade carried on by re- "sidents in the two Settlements that all goods "may contribute once towards the Municipal "Exchequer."

The collection of Wharfage Dues direct from Chinese had, for the reasons above given, to be abandoned.

Now it is manifest that the scope extended to the collection of this tax as passed and approved by the respective Authorities, empowers the Municipal Council to levy Wharfage Dues *on all goods* shown by the Custom House Returns to have been *imported by Foreign residents* located within the *limits* above prescribed. Yet certain Foreign firms, in whose hands nearly the entire Yang-tsze trade lies, fail to acknowledge their obligations to the Municipality, by passing the entire cargo of their vessels through the Customs, and *then in striking out* of the Wharfage Dues accounts, and refusing payment of dues, on goods shipped, *for and on* behalf of Chinese, assigning as a reason, that the Council receive a certain commutation from the native authorities. Nothing can be more adverse to fact, than that the contribution of $14,000 given by H. E. the Taotai to the Municipal Council is meant to be in commutation of *all* Wharfage Dues, *recoverable on* native trade,—such a payment has *ever* been most clearly understood to be a compensation to the Council for the non-collection by them of Wharfage Dues from Chinese passing produce through the Customs in their own names, and *not* as an indemnification for the *entire* trade of the port done by Chinese.

Your Committee request the sanction of the Council to their taking legal proceedings *forthwith* for the immediate settlement by firms of the Wharfage Dues accounts as shown to be due as per Custom House Returns. In some instances persons are withholding payment of Wharfage Dues on goods *transhipped*, or *landed on the French side, or at Pootung*, but appearing in the Customs books in the names of Foreigners residing within the English and American Settlements; and against these your Committee ask to be empowered to give full effect to that paragraph in the annual report running, "the object of this tax being to embrace the WHOLE trade carried on by residents in the two Settlements, that all goods may contribute *once* towards the Municipal Exchequer," by enforcing payment of the sums now due.

Expenditure.—No increased expenditure has been incurred beyond that appearing in the amended budget approved by you at the meeting of the Council on the 12th October last.

Outstanding Taxes 1865-66.—Your Committee have pleasure in stating that a further sum, under this head, has been received, reducing the balance to a very small amount; the only items of importance now remaining unsettled are the taxes due from H. I. M.'s Custom House and Mr. E. M. Sibth.

Loan of Tls. 76,000, *from the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.*—Mr. Councillor Hayes has had an interview with Mr. Morel on the subject of some reduction on the rate of interest paid, but has learnt that instructions from Paris forbade that gentleman making any abatement of the rate now charged.

Mr. Morel stated that he would be obliged to call in the loan; since Mr. Councillor Hayes' interview your Committee have received a letter under date of the 11th instant, to the effect that, in consequence of *special instructions* from the head office, Mr. Morel would be compelled to withdraw the loan, at the end of *four months'* notice, agreeably with the terms of the existing bond; however, in case the Council were in a position to re-imburse *at once* the *Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris* one half of the sum now due, he (Mr. M.) would be glad to grant time for re-payment of the balance.

The loan falls due on the 14th May, 1867.

ASSESSMENTS.

Re-assessment of Chinese Houses.—The few remaining amendments requiring to be made at the date of your Committee's last report, having been completed, the Assessment Books have been closed, and the collection is now being proceeded with.

Foreign Houses.—Applications have been received for further abatement in the Assessment rate on Foreign Houses, based upon the depreciation in house property, and in some few cases upon reduction in rents.

Land Assessment.—Certain persons purchasing land at recent sales at very low prices, assume that they are entitled to have the land assessment rate reduced, to an amount similar to that paid for the land.

A misapprehension appears to exist largely with regard to assessment on house and land properties, which your Committee are anxious to correct. It will be at once seen that neither your Committee, nor the Council have the power to alter or amend assessments, for in 1862, an Assessment Committee consisting of Messrs. Thomas Hanbury, B. Dallas, C. Thorne, W. H. Vaucher, and S. Rawson was appointed by, and at a meeting of Land Renters held at H. B. M. Consulate on the 8th September, and after much trouble, an admirable standard assessment schedule was framed, sanctioned and confirmed by Land Renters in public meeting assembled on the 4th of April 1863.

The Council of 1865 were authorized by the Land Renters to revise the standard assessment. Much time and labour were bestowed on this work, and the rates for the past two years have been collected on this basis.

An adjustment of this matter is imperatively necessary. Until this is secured, it is *quite impossible* for your Committee to frame a budget for the ensuing Municipal year, they therefore elect to place the matter in your hands, recommending that a special meeting of Land Renters be held on an early date, to nominate a General Assessment Committee, and with your advice decide the basis, on which the re-assessment is to be conducted.

Re-engagement of Officers and others.—Your Committee feel assured your Council will learn with much satisfaction, that they have concluded an arrangement by which the very valuable services of Mr. C. E. Penfold your Superintendent of Police have been secured to the Municipality for a further term of three years; Mr. J. Mathias Lloyd your accountant, has shown marked zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties, and your Council have renewed his engagement for a period similar to that of Mr. *Penfold.*

Messrs. A. Stripling and W. Fowler, whose energy, efficiency and zeal have so frequently been brought to your notice by their Superintendent Mr. Penfold, have had their agreements extended for a further term of three years. Mr. George Röggers has satisfactorily performed the duty assigned him of Foreign Tax Collector, and a three years engagement has been concluded with him as "Collector and Secretary of Revenue."

A slight increase of salary has in each instance been made, as new agreements have been entered upon.

Mr. A. J. Adams.—Continues to discharge the duties of Manager of your Postal branch with zeal and promptness.

Mr. T. Sung-kung.—Resigns the post of Interpreter, which he has filled for nearly two years, with considerable ability and discretion. In him your Council lose an officer well acquainted with the dialect of this province, and who has on more than one occasion furnished you with very valuable information on local matters. Your Committee would recommend you to throw open this office, so soon to become vacant, to competition.

Compradore.—Your Committee's predecessors arranged with the Municipal Compradore to pay him the sum of Tls. 140 monthly, to provide such a number of sheriffs, messengers &c., as might be required for the prompt collection of native taxes. In consideration of additional duties devolving upon him necessitating his keeping an increased staff, a small addition has been made to this amount.

Your Committee leave to their successors, the consideration of entering into agreements, and arranging the terms thereof, with such employés of the Council as do not now hold permanent engagements.

The Secretary will furnish the incoming Council with a report upon the manner of the working of the respective Offices.

Resolved—

197.—That the Report of the Finance Committee be approved, and that the said Committee be authorised to proceed forthwith against all persons now indebted to the Municipal Council for the recovery of Wharfage Dues, and also for such other taxes as may be outstanding on this date.

Certain matters in connexion with the fire, which occurred on the 9th inst., and originated in a Tea-shop at the corner of the Sung-keong and Quang-tsze Roads were brought before the Council, and after some discussion.

198.—It was moved by Mr. Councillor Coutts, seconded by Mr. Councillor Probst and

Resolved unanimously—

That Mr. Councillor A. A. Hayes, Junr. be appointed "Municipal Fire Commissioner," and be authorized by the Council to effect such arrangements, as may appear to him the most conducive to the efficient working of the Fire Department.

Mr. Councillor Hayes took occasion to refer to the assistance rendered at the fire, by the Officers and men of the various vessels of War in port, and the Officers and men of the French Municipal Police Force; when

199.—It was moved by Mr. Councillor Hayes, seconded by Mr. Councillor Probst and,

Unanimously Resolved.

That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Commanding Officers of those Ships-of-War in harbour from which Officers and men were sent to the fire which occurred on the 9th Instant, and to the Chairman of the French Municipal Council the thanks of this Council for the able, prompt and efficient services rendered in suppressing the fire.

200.—The Chairman said it afforded him much gratification to lay before this Meeting a letter received from H. B. M. Consul under date of the 8th instant, giving cover to a dispatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock K. C. B., Her Majesty's Minister in China, in which H. E. makes known the view entertained by the Foreign Representatives at Peking, with respect to the Revised Code of Land Regulations for this Settlement, and the measures adopted by them to secure the assent of the Treaty Powers to the proposed amendments in the Municipal Constitution. He would therefore propose that the Municipal Council acting on behalf of this community tender their thanks to G. F. Seward Esq., Consul General for the United States, C. A. Winchester, Esq., M. D., H. B. M. Consul, and to the Consulate Body generally, for their assistance, and co-operation in obtaining approval of the Ministers at Peking, and the recommendation to their respective Governments to confirm and legalize the proposals, and also to H. E. Sir Rutherford Alcock K. C. B., for the interest he has taken in the success of Shanghai, and the cordial support he has extended in obtaining the assent of the other Treaty Ministers to a Code securing a system of Municipal Administration adequate to the requirements of the place.

Seconded by Mr. Councillor Coutts and *carried unanimously.*

Various subjects were discussed, correspondence laid on the table, considered and referred to the notice of the different committees.

Resolved.

That this Council do now adjourn.

F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

SIAM.

(From the Bangkok Recorder).

It is rumored that M. Aubaret, the French consul has become displeased at the refusal of the Siamese government to modify the 4th Article of the Treaty of April 1865 relating to Cambodia, and has demanded the removal of H. E. the Prime Minister. If true, this is certainly a most extraordinary proceeding for a consul. Would any minister plenipotentiary in Europe dare to make such a demand of any European government? With all their high rank and position we believe they would not dare to venture to take such a step, and if they did, their passports would be handed over to them immediately. We trust the Siamese government will not yield to any such demand, and, if the report is true, will stand firm to their true dignity and duty. We do not believe any government in Europe or America would tolerate such proceedings in a consul.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

(Hankow Times.)

In March of last year we predicted that many would in time come to regret the want of unanimity in attempting to crush the system of credit on which the business of this port is conducted. Every attempt made to introduce cash payments has very soon been frustrated by want of combination among the foreign merchants, and through the acts of some one less scrupulous than his neighbour in devising some means of evading in the spirit if not in the letter, the terms of any agreement. The truth of our remarks must now be fully appreciated and felt by all in this community, for the events of the past twelve months have been pressed no little anxiety to most of our merchants, and have proved to them in a very practical manner the hollowness and utter rottenness of the credit system.

Ten days ago, one of the largest and strongest native Banks, having orders in foreign hands to a large amount, begged that holders of their paper would extend a little grace, as from not receiving payments from it native debtors he was unable to meet the orders at the due date. He succeeded in raising a loan from foreigners, and has since been paying the orders,—half the amount seven days after due date, and the balance after an interval of another week. One other small Bank has suspended, and it is reported that several are in difficulties, though every effort is being made to tide them over the trying period of settling at the China new-year. The embarrassments of some, hitherto of good repute, arise from their funds being locked up in salt, and in loans granted to the Chinese authorities, while heavy losses have resulted to others from the great depreciation in the value of some of the articles of native produce, and the adverse course of prices for many staples of import during the last few months.

The system of issue of bank-orders is worthy of mention. It proves that these documents are simply bank-notes. No consideration, other than a receipt and small fee, is given on the issue of the order, but it is expected that the money shall be paid into the bank at least one day before the order falls due. It is a notorious fact that very few of the native banks in Hankow have much if any capital, and the orders issued by them are almost a fiction, should they fail to receive their dues from the drawees on or before the proper time. To prove how easily this system may be abused in unscrupulous hands, we cite the following case, which we understand has taken place lately. On payment of a bank-order, a dealer took delivery of a parcel of goods from a foreign hong, and immediately transferred them to another godown, obtaining a loan thereon. A few days had only elapsed when they were again *cleared*, and the *lien* discharged by a bank-order under discount; so that the native was thus in the position to repeat the operation. With such facts before them, and with full and undoubted proof of the very dangerous risks they are incurring, we can scarcely imagine any concerned in the trade of Hankow being so blind to their own interests, as not to further every movement towards a reform. It rests with the principals in Shanghai to take the initiative, and to instruct their agents and representatives what is to be the system of business. Banks and capitalists have it in their power to deal the death-blow to the credit system, and no time more opportune than the present could be found. No formal agreement or combination can be carried out, but with more openness, concord, and determination among foreigners to act fairly by, and assist each other, we feel assured business in Hankow would very soon be on a more satisfactory footing.

THE CALIFORNIA LINE.

(Daily Press.)

The new enterprise about being inaugurated by the arrival within a few weeks of the *Colorado* in our harbor, appears to be attracting very general attention throughout the commercial world. So important a step in the development of the commerce of China, and particularly that of Hongkong, (the gateway through which the great tide of trade having the centre of this empire may be said to flow,) will be anxiously watched by all whose interests are in any way connected with China, and a permanent success will be looked for if the undertaking be carefully and judiciously managed. The benefits that will accrue from such an addition to commerce, will of course be felt through all the various channels of communication between China and the world at large, and the very spirit of opposition which the establishment of the new line will bring with it cannot but be most beneficial in its results to this colony. It is an appropriate axiom in mercantile affairs, that steam creates commerce, and in regard to the fact that the chief products of India, China and Japan average a much higher value in proportion to their bulk and weight, than the raw produce of the world generally, there is hardly a doubt that a vast quantity of Tea, Silk, Opium, Indigo, and other commodities of no less importance, which formerly have sought other channels, will follow steam to the Pacific Coast, to be transshipped thence via the Isthmus to the cities of Europe and America. This, however, is not the most important change that is likely to be wrought by the establishment of the new line; the great current of exchanges between the East and the West which has heretofore centered in London, would seem in all probability destined to be transferred and diverted to San Francisco. The *Times* in speaking of the development of trade and commerce which is likely to follow the establishment of these increased facilities of communication with the American continent, remarks that they will no doubt have the effect of hastening the completion of the overland railroad from New York to San Francisco, when the time between Hongkong and England will be reduced to less than 33 days. "When this shall have been accomplished the trade which will pass over it, will far exceed in extent anything that has hitherto been known in the history of the world."

AN ETHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

(Evening Mail.)

We some time ago adverted to a scheme, proposed by Dr. Fayrer of Calcutta, for pursuing ethnological studies by the establishment at a given locality, of specimens of the various types of men inhabiting Eastern Asia. In the proposal at first made there was much that was impracticable, but we now learn that the Asiatic Society has itself taken up the idea and is proposing to carry it out in a practicable way. The Secretary has issued a circular letter of invitation to men of science generally stating that certain suggestions having been made by Dr. Fayrer, the Society is disposed to consider these suggestions favourably, inasmuch as that many Ethnological facts of great scientific interest and meaning might be elucidated by the investigation in Congress of a plurality of well-marked specimens of the various types of men found in the Continent of Asia, its Archipelago the Islands of the Pacific, Australia and Asia.

It is proposed to hold this Congress in the years 1867-70, in that city as being a locality which presents facilities for the easy assembling and obtaining of examples of the various races of men, greater perhaps that can be found in any other city in the East. China and Japan, the Islands of the Pacific, Australia and the East Coast of Africa are in constant communication with Calcutta, either by regular lines of steamers, or by a never-ceasing issue of merchant ships of all nations; and it may be presumed that, with a little organization beforehand and with the enlightened assistance of the Governments of these countries, no insuparable difficulties would be experienced in illustrating in this great Congress all the various races of men from all parts of the World. The Society states that it is its intention to interest in the scheme the Governments of Russia, France, China, Spain and Holland. With regard to China proper, we do not see any insuperable obstacles in the way of persuading natives of the seaboard provinces to proceed to this novel congress, supposing them to be liberally paid and well taken care of. But nothing short of an Imperial edict (if that) would succeed, at present, in persuading Coreans, Mongolians, Tibetans, and members of other tribes far in the interior, to trust themselves to the tender mercies of the white faced strangers from the West. A few Miao-tze might possibly be "caught" and cajoled for the purpose but except on those terms we should not like to guarantee the appearance of any representatives of these renowned savages. Bearing in mind that, so far as China is concerned, there are really many difficulties in the way of forming anything like a complete assemblage of types of the many tribes owing the sway of Chinese emperor, much might nevertheless be done in the two or three years yet to elapse before the inauguration of the congress, by residents in China, toward collecting important facts bearing on this subject. Missionaries residing in unfrequented parts of the empire might, without suspicion, gather notes of much value; Sinologues might contribute the results of their researches into Chinese records of the past, which contain much information as to the reputed origin of the various tribes which have now become nominally fused into one people. Especially would we direct the attention of residents and travellers in the North of China to the wide field there opened for investigations of this nature. In the meantime we would suggest to the Asiatic Society the advisability of issuing to would be helpers in the work a detailed series of questions, and notes upon the subjects respecting which information would be acceptable.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28	..	..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	..	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	0	20	..	18 p.c.
Central Bank.....	5	25	..	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China....	20	20	16½	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	34	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	125	118	8 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	"
Hongqua Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	"
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	NIL.	"
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	250	250	50	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, ...	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	"
China Fire Insurance Co....	5,000	500	500	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co...	5,000	1,000	1,500	

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...6s. 10¾ *l.* .....y TI
4 ms. sight, ...6s 0*d.* .....
Credits, 4 mos....6*d.* 1*d.* .....
Bills with Doct.,
4 mos. .....6s. 1¾*d.* .....

On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.65 per Tl.
Documents, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.67½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. { Rs. 300.

On Bombay. { Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. { Rs. 298.

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 20¼ p. cent disct. { Private 10 ds. 27½ " "

Mex. Dollars—73.8
Carolus—73 4
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.5
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.4
Copper Cash 1,350 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Jan. 25th.

	Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—	
Grey, 7 lbs. .....per piece	2.30 a 2.35
" 8½ a 8¾ " ..... "	2.50 a 2.60
" 9 a 9½ lbs. ..... "	2.90 a 3.40
" 10 Reed..... "	2.20 a 2.30
" 9¾ ..... "	2.60 a 2.65
" 6¾ a 7¾ Reed..... "	2.70 a 3.00
T-CLOTHS,—	
6 to 7 lbs ..... per piece	1.80 a 2.10
AMERICAN DRILLS,—	
40 yards..... "	5.00 a 5.50 nomi.
JEANS,	
30 yards..... "	} No stock.
SHEETINGS,—	
40 yds., cottier 10 & 11— "	} 5.50 nomi.
lbs. 13½ to 14½ ..... "	

SPANISH STRIPES,—
According to quality & asst. p. yd.

LONG ELLS,—

Scarlet .....per piece	7.20 a 7.30	
Assorted..... "	7.00	
Other marks Scarlet..... "	7.10 a 7.20	
Assorted..... "	6.75 a 7.00	
CAMLETS,—S..... "	14.50	
SS..... "	11.00 a 11.25	
SSS..... "	12.50 a 13.00	
LEAD,.....per picul	4.30 a 5.00	
IRON,—		
Bar.....per picul	2.20 a 2.30	
Nail Rod ..... "	2.35 a 2.50	
Hoop ..... "	2.60 a 2.40	
STEEL,—Swedish .....per tub	3.50 a 3.90	
TIN.—Malacca .....per picul	17.50 a 20.0	
Billeton ..... "		
TIN PLATES,.....per box	4.00 a 4.20	

COALS,—	Tls.	Tls.
Cardiff from ship p. ton	13.00	from Godowns
North Wales, " "	12.00	"
English, " "	13.00	"
Anthracite " "	12.00	14.00
Sydney, " "	9.25	13.00
Japan, " "	6. a 8.	10.00
Formosa, " "	5. a 6.	8.00
SUGAR,—		6.00
Canton, No. 1, White, new, per pcl.	4.30 a 7.20	
Brown, " "	4.00 a 4.20	
Swatow, White..... "		
Brown ..... "		
Amoy, White..... "		
Brown ..... "	2.90 a 3.40	
RICE,—Bengal, White ..... "	1.55 a 2.10 nomi.	
Siam, Cargo, com. "		
White ..... "		

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
o-n-f 400 11au 11ht August, 1866.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 5s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS. CHURCHILL & SONS, 11, New Burlington Street.
t-n-m 29dc 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co, Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.
o-a-f 17le-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*:—Six Months, *Eight Taels*:—Three Months, *Four ats*:—*all payable in advance.* Single NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cash*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed."

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'
Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.
No. 2.
JUDSON'S
VICTORIA VIOLET.
AND
VICTORIA ROSE.
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in

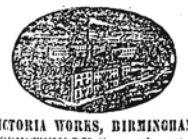
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.
21dc-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

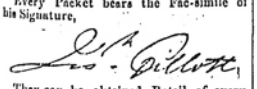
By Royal Command
STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.
JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,



They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1611—67

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 089 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21dc-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

706 21ap April 21st, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.

E. MOSES & SON,
Corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.
26ja 1291 3rd November, 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND
THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND
THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
100.107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31oc 67 1292

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.

Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Jan. 19	Pusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	Jan. 17	General	Dent and Co
... 19	Hoang Ho	Br barq	481	Wood	Fuchau	... 6	Poles	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 20	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	... 14	General	Trautmann and Co
... 20	Maria	Br str	160	Newman	Fuchau v. Ningpo	... 13	do	Lane, Crawford & Co
... 20	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	... 17	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 21	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Stella	Br barq	276	Day	Amoy	Dec. 21	do	Master
... 21	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Yokohama	July 16	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 21	Gangoo	Br str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	... 17	do	P. & O. Co.
... 21	Prince of Satsuma	Fr str	235	Ereburen	Hakodadi	Dec. 26	do	Chartron & Monnier
... 21	Taowan	Br barq	666	Moore	Fuchau	... 23	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 21	Panama	Am sh	867	Soule	Sydney	... —	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 21	Solido	Dut bg						T. Kroes and Co
... 22	Senton	Br barq	401	Lapworth	Swatow	Jan. 6	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 22	Wild Dayrell	Br sch	168	McCallum	Nagasaki	... 16	Coals	Glover and Co
... 22	Aurora Borealis	Br barq			Fuchau		Poles	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 22	China	Ham sch			Ningpo		General	Master
... 22	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 21	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 22	Alert	Ham barq	252	Petersen			do	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 24	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 20	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Kingoo	Am str	574	Law	Hankow	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Grenadier	Br barq	242	Miller	Swatow		Sugar	Glover and Co
... 23	Carl	Ham sch	150	Stiemer	Hongkong	Nov. 19	do	Trautmann and Co
... 23	Eliza Mary	Br barq			Nagasaki		Coals	Glover and Co
... 23	Maravi	Br barq	439	Anderson	Hongkong	Dec. 16	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Jan. 23	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Pencils	Chi str	300	Chingjay	Cruise			Master
... 24	Isles of the South	Br sh	821	Davidson	Fuchau	... 17	Poles	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 24	Elizabeth	Br barq			Chefoo		General	Master
... 25	Shansa	Am str	561	Fraud	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Manilla	H. M. S.	.....	Ryan	Nagasaki	... 21		
... 25	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Yokohama	... 21	do	P. & O. Co.
... 26	Carangah	Br sh			Sydney		Coals	

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Jan. 20	Norfolk	Br sch	264	Hertt	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 20	Singapore	Br str	783	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 21	Chow-sze	Siam sh	560	Burow	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 21	Asphodel	Br barq	297	Bayfield	Swatow	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 21	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 21	Confucius	Chi str	266	Marsiella	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 22	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 23	Alphée	Fr str	900	De l'Escailles	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 23	Hillhouse	Br sh	821	Hisset	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 23	Dunkeld	Br sh	649	Toms	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Zodiac	Br barq	376	Dimelow	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 23	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 23	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 23	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 24	Minnie	Br barq	408	Black	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Glover and Co
... 24	Charlot	Ham barq	266	Abrens	Amoy	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 24	Pusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 24	Eunice Nicholas	Br sh	1069	Harry	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 24	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 25	Maggie Leslie	Br barq	408	Stephen	Chefoo	do	Frazar and Co
... 26	Szechuen	Am str	460	Bisbee	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONS	PAST	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
8 p	Adeline	Ramsey	Br bg	235	Dec	30	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
1 c	Alert	Petersen	Ham barq	252	Jan	22	Hamburg	Telge, Nölting and Co		Discharging
Wusung	Alice Thompson	Selavo	Br barq		Jan	12	Swatow	Order		Discharging
1 c	Aurora Australis		Br barq		Jan	22	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		Discharging
1 c	Aurora Borealis	Henderson	Br barq	926	Jan	24	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
1 c	Batavia	Van Dollor	Dut barq	422	Dec	29	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
7 s	Bello	Young	Br barq	267	Jan	6	Hakodadi	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
Wusung	Bengales		Fr sh	677	Jan	6	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
2 c	Burmah	Yeo	Br sh	1174	Dec	28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
7 s	Carl	Stiemer	Ham sch	150	Jan	23	Hongkong	Trautmann and Co		Discharging
1 c	China	Smith	Ham sch		Jan	22	Ningpo	Master		
6 c	Crowahay Bailey	Hunscnberg	Br sh	632	Nov	24	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Swatow	Immediately
5 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July	21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Por Sale
8 s	Elizabeth		Br barq		Jan	24	Chefoo	Master		
	Eliza Mary		Br sch		Jan	23	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
6 c	Endeavour	Doane	Am sh	987	Dec	30	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Br barq	592	Jan	14	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
1 c	Grenadier	Miller	Br barq	242	Jan	23	Swatow	Glover and Co		Discharging
6 c	Hamilla Mitchell	Brauscombe	Br sh	958	Jan	4	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
7 s	Hoang Ho	Wood	Br barq	481	Jan	19	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Early
7 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	460	Dec	26	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Immediately
1 p	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821	Jan	24	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
4 c	James Shepherd	Jean	Br sh	850	Dec	19	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct	9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
7 s U W	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Jan	9	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Maravi	Anderson	Br barq	439	Jan	23	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Discharging
1 c	Mahdavian	Blackburn	Br barq	385	Jan	12	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
1 c	Neptune	Parkins	Br barq	533	Jan	4	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
8 c	Panama	Soule	Am sh	867	Jan	21	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
8 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	971	Nov	22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Prince Satsuma	Ereburen	Fr bg	235	Jan	21	Hakodadi	Chartron & Monnier		Discharging
1 c	Senton	Lapworth	Br barq	401	Jan	23	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
2 p	Silesia	Ewing	Br sh	781	Dec	23	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Amoy	Chi. 25th inst
2 c	Silver Eagle	Cano	Br sh	503	Jan	12	London	Gilman and Co		Discharging
1 s	Solido		Dut bg		Jan.	21		T. Kroes and Co	Hakodadi	Early
2 c	Stella	Day	Br barq	276	Jan	21	Amoy	Master	Amoy	Immediately
2 c	Taowan	Moore	Br barq	666	Jan	21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	1st proximo
2 c	Thomas Bell	Gruziller	Br sh	838	Jan	7	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Immediately
2 c	Trobolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar	25	Fuchau	Master		
6 s T J	West Wind	Blaulford	Br barq	317	Jan	14	Cardiff v. Lisbon	Frazer and Co		Discharging
8 c	Wild Dayrell	McCallum	Br sch	168	Jan	22	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
	41 VESSELS									

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	.....	Rae, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
M D	Bustard	.....	Maguay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov 16	Nagasaki
4 c	Pelorus	.....	Haswell	H. M. Corvette	21	400	274	Nov 5	Japan
N H D	Starling	.....	Conder Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	.....	.....		
2 s	Le Bretton	.....	De Vultre	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 25	Corea
3 c	Primauguet	.....	Rochet	H. I. M. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	Nov 25	Corea
Wusung	Morsh	.....	Sudolf	H. I. R. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Dec 12	Nagasaki
5 c	Vincta	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	.....	360	Dec 11	Honolulu

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.